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BEAUX ARTS TRIO TO PERFORM HAYDN, SCHUBERT, SHOSTAKOVICH

The famous Beaux Arts Trio—Isidore Cohen, violin; Bernard Greenhouse, violoncello; and Menahem Pressler, piano—which made its public debut 22 years ago at the Berkshire Festival in Tanglewood and had the distinction of performing there for nine consecutive seasons, will appear in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on Friday evening, February 16. The Trio, renowned throughout the world for live performances as well as recordings, for which they were awarded the "Grand Prix du Disque," has performed many times at the Library of Congress.

The February 16 program sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, will include the Trio in C major, H.XV:27 by Joseph Haydn, the Trio, Op. 67 by Shostakovich, and the Trio in E flat major, Op. 100 by Franz Schubert.

The concert will begin promptly at 8 p.m. Tickets will be distributed by Patrick Hayes at 1300 G St. N.W. (Campbell's) beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, February 12. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert will be broadcast live by radio station WETA-FM and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

CARICATURES ARE SUBJECT OF NEW LIBRARY EXHIBIT

Henry Cabot Lodge is portrayed as a hedgehog. Nixon is Louis XIV, and Hamilton Jordan is spilling his drink. These and 33 other

A caricature (on the left) of Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin by Arthur Garfield Dove (1880-1946) and one by Thomas Nast (1840-1902) called "Hon. Paynter of Kentucky–the effect of a cyclone upon Beauty" (on the right) are included in "Drawings of Nature and Circumstance: Caricature Since 1870."

personages are transformed in portraits of merciless precision in "Drawings of Nature and Circumstance: Caricature Since 1870," a new exhibit at the Library of Congress that opened January 26.

Brad Holland asserts that "the only real caricaturists are nature and circumstance," but only under the hand of a Thomas Nast, Edward Sorel, Brad Holland or David Levine are the effects of nature and circumstance revealed in such wry perspective.

The exhibition emphasizes caricature as a form of artistic expression, with examples selected primarily for their excellence as art, rather than their statement about the individual portrayed. While the full significance of a caricature may pale with time, the artistic quality of the drawing extends beyond its historical context. All the drawings in the exhibition adhere to the strict, original concept of the caricature as an exaggerated or distorted portrait. Mark Hanna, Joe McCarthy, George and Cornelia Wallace, Teddy Roosevelt, Idi Amin, Eva LeGallienne, and S. J. Perelman are just a few of the individuals represented.

Some of the selections are on loan from the artists, but a large percentage of the exhibit is taken from the Caroline and Erwin Swann Collection, a gift to the Library of Congress in 1976. The Swann Collection includes some 3,500 American and European drawings, and is one of the larger, finer, and more diverse private collections of cartoon drawings in existence.

A 44-page exhibit catalog containing black-and-white illustrations of all the caricatures in the exhibit is available for $1.75 by mail from the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, or in person from the Information Counter, Ground Floor, Library of Congress Building.

The exhibit continues through May 30 on the Mezzanine Level, Great Hall, Library of Congress.

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Correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

BOOKBINDING SPECIALIST TO SPEAK AT LIBRARY ON MARCH 5

Author and lecturer Anthony Hobson, world-renowned specialist on bookbinding and on the history of libraries, will present a talk on "Function and Form in Bookbinding" in the Wilson Room of the Library of Congress at 5 p.m. on Monday, March 5, 1979. Mr. Hobson's lecture, cosponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, is

Anthony Hobson

open to the public. Invitations may be obtained by writing or calling the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, tel. (202) 426-5221.

Anthony Hobson was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. He served in World War II as a captain in the Scots Guards, taking part in the Italian campaign of 1943-45. As a director and associate director of Sotheby & Co. from 1949 to 1971, Mr. Hobson became known to book and manuscript collectors throughout the world. He was Sandars reader in bibliography in the University of Cambridge in 1974-75. He is currently the president of The Bibliographical Society (1977-1979), honorary president of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, bibliographical advisor to the *Times Literary Supplement,* and a member of the Counseil d'Administration of the Association Internationale de Bibliophilie. His personal collection of books on the history of bookbinding is one of the finest in private hands.

Mr. Hobson's principal publications are *French and Italian Collectors and Their Bindings* (1953), *Great Libraries* (1970), *Apollo and Pegasus: An Enquiry into the Formation and Dispersal of an Italian Renaissance Library* (1975), and "The Origins and Development of Renaissance Bookbinding Ornament" (forthcoming).

SPEHR NAMED ASSISTANT CHIEF OF NEW MOTION PICTURE DIVISION

Paul C. Spehr has been appointed assistant chief of the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, effective January 15. Mr. Spehr has served for more than 20 years on the Library's motion picture staff.

A native of Arcato, Calif., he received a bachelor of arts degree from Kenyon College and has done graduate work at the George Washington University. Since coming to the Library, he has assumed increasing responsibility for the acquisition, processing, and preservation of the collections of films, videotapes, and paper prints, and has earned a reputation as an authority on the early history of the American cinema.

Mr. Spehr's recent book, *The Movies Begin: Making Movies in New Jersey, 1887-1920* (Morgan and Morgan, 1977), grew out of a Bicentennial exhibition he organized for the Newark Museum. His other publications include *The Civil War in Motion Pictures: A Bibliography of Films Produced in the United States Since 1897,* published by the Library of Congress in 1961, and several articles in the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.* A list of publications on motion picture history he prepared in 1964 earned for the Library a special citation from the Venice *Biennale.*

POETS JUNE JORDAN, ALICE WALKER TO READ IN FEBRUARY 12 PROGRAM

Poets June Jordan and Alice Walker will appear in the Library's first reading in 1979 in a program in the Coolidge Auditorium on Monday, February 12. No tickets are required for the 8 p.m. program, which is sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund.

Born in Harlem, June Jordan grew up in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood of Brooklyn where she began writing poetry at the age of seven. She is the author of 10 books, among them several award-winners. Her novel, *His Own Where,* was chosen by *The New York Times* as one of the Outstanding Books of the Year in 1971, and in 1972 was nominated for the National Book Award. Her poems, articles, essays, and reviews have appeared in many periodicals, including *Ms., The New York Times, The New Republic, The Nation, The Village Voice, Essence,* and *American Poetry Review.* Her work is

represented in numerous anthologies, and she is a contributing editor of *Chrysalis* and *HooDoo* magazines.

In addition to her many political activities, June Jordan has worked in films and in city planning and has served on the English faculties of the City College of New York, Sarah Lawrence College, Connecticut College, and Yale University. She is now associate professor of English at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

In 1969, she received a Rockefeller Grant in Creative Writing and in 1970 the Prix de Rome in Environmental Design. She was chosen in 1976 as Reid Lecturer at Barnard College. In 1978 she won a C.A.P.S. (Creative Artists Program Service) grant in poetry, and was elected to the Board of Directors of Poets and Writers, Inc. She has just completed work on a record album released by Spoken Arts entitled *Things That I Do in the Dark and Other Poems by June Jordan.*

Alice Walker, who was born in Eatonton, Ga., attended Spelman College and Sarah Lawrence College, from which she received a B.A. degree in 1965. She has been a teacher of writing and black literature at Jackson State College and Tougaloo College, both in Mississippi, a lecturer in writing and literature at Wellesley College, and lecturer in literature at the University of Massachusetts. She is a member of the board of trustees of Sarah Lawrence College.

She was a scholar at the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference in 1966, received a Merrill Writing Fellowship in 1967, a MacDowell Colony Fellowship in 1967, a National Endowment for the Arts grant in 1969, a Radcliffe Institute fellowship for 1971-73, and a Guggenheim Fellowship in fiction last year.

She has written a biography, *Langston Hughes, American Poet* (1974); novels, *Meridian* (1976) and *The Third Life of Grange Copeland* (1977); a book of short stories, *In Love & Trouble* (1973); and two books of poems, *Once* (1968) and *Revolutionary Petunias & Other Poems* (1971).

LIBRARIAN VISITS JAPAN

Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin recently paid a visit to the Library of Congress Office in Tokyo and also represented the Library at ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the National Diet Library.

Dr. Boorstin's tour of the Tokyo office on September 19 marked the first occasion a Librarian of Congress has visited the office in its 10-year history. In a meeting with employees of the office, he described the Library's greatest treasure as "the staff." He also explained why the Library of Congress has become a universal library, noting that the United States is a nation of immigrants from many countries. He was briefed on NPAC operations by Motoki Anami, assistant to the field director.

Dr. Boorstin also called on Masakatsu Mochizuki, president of the Japan Publications Trading Co. (JPTC), and then visited the Tokyo Lincoln Center, both located in the same building. The Tokyo Lincoln Center, the largest Lincoln collection in Japan, was started 20 years ago by Masaharu Mochizuki, nonagenarian father of the JPTC president, out of his respect and affection for Abraham Lincoln.

On a visit to the National Diet Library, he was greeted by Librarian Minoru Kishida and Yasushi Sakai, Deputy Librarian, among others. He addressed informally senior staff members on the recent reorganization of the Library of Congress. At a subsequent luncheon, the group was joined by three members of the Diet, including Motoharu Arima and Tokuo Yamashita, present and former chairmen of the House Library Committee, both of whom have visited the Library of Congress. Dr. Boorstin also saw a demonstration of JAPAN MARC computer operations.

On October 5, Ken Yasui, President of the House of Councillors, presented to The Librarian a replica of *Zenpukuji nikki* (Zenpukuji diary), which records interesting anecdotes about the last days of the Tokugawa period (1603-1868) diplomacy. It is a compilation of the daily log kept by the guards who were detailed to Townsend Harris, the first U.S. Consul General and Minister to Japan, and his interpreter, Henry Heusken, at the temporary U.S. legation located in the compounds of Zenpukuji (Zenpuku temple) in Edo (now Tokyo) from June 1859 until a year and a half later.

Some 800 invited guests, including members and senior staff of the National Diet, heads of the judiciary and executive agencies, diplomatic corps, representatives of library and cultural organizations, joined invited guests from abroad at the National Diet Library (NDL) on November 27 to celebrate the 30th anniversary of its founding. The Librarian of Congress and Mrs. Boorstin; the president of the Council of Library Resources and Mrs. Warren J. Haas; Clifton B. Forster, director, and Alice Lage, library officer, International Communication Agency, American

Embassy, Tokyo; the director of the Library of Congress Tokyo Office and Mrs. Andrew Y. Kuroda; and Hideo Kaneko, curator, East Asian Collection, Yale University, were the invited guests from the United States.

Kenjiro Okamura, deputy director of Administrative Department, signaled the opening of the ceremony by introducing Minoru Kishida, Librarian of NDL, who gave the commemorative address. Greetings from the Diet were brought by Shoichi Miyake, Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Ken Yasui, President of the House of Councillors.

Congratulatory remarks were offered by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Masao Okahara, president of the Japan Library Association Tatsuo Morito, and president of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Preben Kierkegaard. A reception in the First General Reading Room followed.

In the afternoon, senior officers of NDL gathered at the Librarian's Conference Room to witness Dr. Boorstin's presentation to Mr. Kishida of the framed official greeting of the Library of Congress to NDL on the occasion of the anniversary. The document, inscribed in fine calligraphy, was signed by the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and The Librarian of Congress. IFLA President Kierkegaard presented a medal to Mr. Kishida.

The Library of Congress played a role in the founding of NDL when the late Verner W. Clapp, then Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, was invited in December 1947, along with Charles H. Brown of the University of Iowa Library, by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to advise the Japan Diet in the establishment of the Library. In conjunction with the 30th anniversary, Yasushi Sakai, Deputy Librarian, and Yukihisa Suzuki, professor of library science, University of Hawaii, contributed an informative account of Mr. Clapp's mission in an article "Vana W. Kurappu to Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan" (Verner W. Clapp and the National Diet Library) to the November 1978 issue of the NDL Journal *Toshokan kenkyu shirizu* (NDL Library Science Series).

The International Symposium on National Planning for Library Service Network, also commemorating the 30th anniversary, was held at the Japan Press Center Hall on November 28-30, with about 150 invited representatives of various library and library education organizations and related government offices attending.

Minoru Kishida, Daniel J. Boorstin, and Preben Kierkegaard

The symposium opened with welcoming remarks by Librarian Minoru Kishida, followed by greetings of Shigesaburo Maeda, a member of the House of Representatives and president of the Diet members' league for the book. Motoharu Arima, Chairman, Library Committee, House of Representatives, gave the keynote address. Eight lectures were presented at sessions on November 28 and 29: "Preservation of Books and General Progress of Technology," by Daniel J. Boorstin; "The History and Present Program of the Council on Library Resources," by Warren J. Haas; "Recent Trends in Library Networking and National Planning in North-Western Europe," by Preben Kierkegaard; "Building up the Foundation of Library Activities," by Toshiro Hamada, professor of library and information science at Keio University; "Problems in Japanese Libraries–on Interlibrary Cooperation," by Tomoo Matsuda, president, National College of Library Science; "UNESCO's Contribution to the Development and Promotion of Information Systems and Services at the National, Regional and International Levels," by Jacques Tocatlian, Bureau of Studies and Programming, UNESCO; "Library Network Planning in Southeast Asia: Problems, Solutions and Prospects," by Serafin D. Quiason, director, National Library of the Philippines; "The National Diet Library–Its Role to Play for the Development of Japanese Libraries," by Yasushi Sakai, Deputy Librarian. Each lecture was followed by a question-and-answer period.

The morning of November 30 was reserved for a panel discussion. After brief remarks by each of the eight lecturers, participants and the panelists engaged in discussion on various points covered during the

entire symposium. This first international symposium of this scope in Japan ended with everyone wishing for more time for discussion and concluding that the symposium had been a great success.

Following a reception at the Japan Press Club, The Librarian and Mrs. Boorstin, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Kuroda, visited the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library and met with Sadamichi Okuno, director. The Librarian and Mrs. Boorstin also revisited the Library's Tokyo office, the Japan Publications Trading Co., and the Tokyo Lincoln Center. Before leaving Japan, Dr. and Mrs. Boorstin, on a mission of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, visited American studies centers in Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Sapporo. They were accompanied by Ivan Hall, assistant executive director of the commission.

CULTURAL LEADERS ATTEND LUNCHEON

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress, was host to a distinguished group of museum directors and other leaders of Washington, D.C., cultural institutions at luncheon on January 15 in the Whittall Pavilion. Gathering to discuss their mutual interest in the cultural life of the nation were Mrs. Walter F. Mondale, honorary chair of the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities; Livingston Biddle, chairman, National Endowment for the Arts; Charles Blitzer, assistant secretary for history and art, Smithsonian Institution; J. Carter Brown, director, National Gallery of Art; Michael Collins, under secretary, Smithsonian Institution; Giles Constable, director, Dumbarton Oaks; O. B. Hardison, director, Folger Shakespeare Library; and Lloyd Herman, director, Renwick Gallery.

Also present were Porter Kier, director, National Museum of Natural History; Thomas Lawton, director, Freer Gallery of Art; Abram Lerner, director, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden; Laughlin Phillips, director, Phillips Collection; James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States; Joel W. Solomon, administrator, General Services Administration; and George M. White, Architect of the Capitol.

Joining the group from the Library were William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress; Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs; and William Meredith, poetry consultant.

In observance of **Washington's Birthday**, the Library will maintain holiday hours on Monday, February 19. The Congressional, European, Law Library, Local History and Genealogy, Main, Microform, Newspaper and Current Periodical, Science, and Thomas Jefferson reading rooms, National Union Catalog, and study facilities will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. All other Library offices and reading rooms will be closed. Library of Congress Building exhibition halls will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Carol Nemeyer, Joel W. Solomon, Mrs. Walter F. Mondale, Lloyd Herman, and William Meredith (back to camera)

APPENDIX

THE AFRO-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE
A Selected List of References by Afro-Americans

Part I

Compiled
by
Mary Jane Gibson
Bibliography Section
General Reading Rooms Division
and
Sylvia Lyons Render
Manuscript Division

This bibliography was compiled in observance of Afro-American History Month, which is celebrated each February.

This selection of works by Afro-Americans, exclusive of literature, the arts, and science, was chosen to show the extent and variety of such holdings at the Library of Congress rather than to cover completely any aspect or period of Afro-American culture. It will perhaps be more useful to a general reader than to a specialist. Books have been included because of the time or timeliness of their appearance; for the scholarship, concerns, and/or perspectives of their authors; and/or for their seminality. Many of these volumes, especially those published before World War II, may be unfamiliar to a number of readers. This may be attributed in part to a general lack of appreciation of the merits of Afro-American scholarship, which in turn resulted in little, if any, critical recognition and limited circulation.

Twenty-two years before President Lincoln abolished slavery in the United States, the Rev. James W. C. Pennington (1809-1870), a runaway slave who in 1843 represented Connecticut at the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London, published *A Textbook of the Origin and History of the Colored People* (1841). In 1852 came another comprehensive work, *The Condition, Elevation, Emigration, and Destiny of the Colored People of the United States,* whose author, Martin R. Delany (1812-1885), was also a practicing physician, the first Afro-American major in the U.S. Army, and a nationalist who advocated the return of blacks to Africa because their progress in this country was impeded by slavery and race prejudice.

Other late 19th-century historians of note were William Wells Brown (1816-1884), known also as the first black American novelist; George W. Williams (1849-1891), U.S. Army officer, ordained minister, lawyer, and state legislator; and Booker T. Washington (1856-1915), founder of Tuskegee Institute and the Negro power broker of his day. Williams' two-volume *A History of Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion* is considered superior to the works of the other writers named. Carter G. Woodson (1875-1950) overshadowed them all, however, when his *The Negro in Our History* was first published in 1922. This man, whose family was so poor that the need to work delayed his graduation from high school until he was 21 years old, nevertheless earned the Ph. D. degree from Harvard in 1912. His scholarly publications, his founding in 1916 of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (now called the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History), his decisive role in initiating publication of both *The Journal of Negro History,* in 1916, and *The Negro History Bulletin,* in 1937, his longtime editorship of both periodicals, his fostering in 1926 of the observance of Negro History Week (now Month), and in 1932 his establishment of the Associated Publishers to enable more blacks to get their scholarly works into print justify Woodson's being called the "father of Afro-American history."

General works of high quality with widespread appeal such as Woodson's have not been limited to history and have been written by individuals as different in academic credentials as Joel A. Rogers and John Hope Franklin. Born in Jamaica in 1880 or 1883, Rogers came to the United States in 1906 and became a naturalized citizen in 1917. It is believed that he received only a grade-school education. Nevertheless, he wrote and published, at his own expense, 15 books about Afro-Americans, and for many years supplied syndicated columns to the black press. He is perhaps recognized most readily for his illustrated feature, "Your History," which

appeared in the *Pittsburg Courier* during the pre-World War II years before Afro-American history gained its present status.

On the other hand, John Hope Franklin (1915-), a native Oklahoman, received formal education which culminated when he was awarded the Ph. D. degree by Harvard University in 1941. Besides having written more than a half dozen scholarly works and numerous articles, Franklin has had a distinguished academic career. Recently retired from the chairmanship of the Department of History at the University of Chicago, he is now the John M. Manly distinguished service professor of history at the university. He has also served as president of the Organization of American Historians and the Southern Historical Association, and recently assumed the presidency of the American Historical Association.

Franklin was anticipated in his revisionist approach to Reconstruction by *Black Reconstruction* (1935), written by W. E. B. DuBois (1868-1963), the first Afro-American to receive the Ph. D. degree from Harvard (1895), and one of the most brilliant of black American scholars to date. Reconstruction and the succeeding years through the turn of the century which so adversely affected the fortunes of most Afro-Americans have been treated repeatedly, in diverse ways, by Joseph T. Wilson's *Emanicipation,* in works by John R. Lynch and A. A. Taylor, in Rayford W. Logan's *The Betrayal of the Negro,* and in Lerone Bennett's *Black Power, U.S.A.*

Besides accounts of that portion of North America which is now the United States–whether inclusively, by periods, movements, or by institutions, etc. (Redding's *They Came in Chains,* Blassingame's *Slave Testimony,* Moses' *The Golden Age of Black Nationalism,* and William Still's *The Underground Rail Road* are illustrative)–Afro-Americans have sought to show that their contributions to the founding and development of this nation justify their being granted the rights as well as the duties of full citizenship. Service during times of war, for example, is delineated by William Wells Brown, Kelly Miller, Emmett J. Scott, Charles H. Wesley, Benjamin Quarles, Roland C. McConnell, Ulysses G. Lee, and Charles E. Francis, among others. One of the ironic aspects of American history is apparent in Brewer's *The Confederate Negro: Virginia's Craftsmen and Military Laborers, 1861-1865.*

During the period following Reconstruction through the turn of the century, when widespread policies of discrimination and segregation further decimated Negro rights, volumes of biographical sketches extolling the accomplishments of Afro-Americans appeared sporadically; of these Simmons' *Men of Mark* (1887) and Majors' *Noted Negro Women* (1893) are the most comprehensive. Less standardized accounts of Afro-American women have been written by Anna J. Cooper, Jeanne L. Noble, and Sharon Harley and Rosalyn Terborg-Penn. Of works whose scope is determined geographically, Dabney's *Cincinnati's Colored Citizens;* Beasley's *The Negro Trail Blazers of California;* A. A. Taylor's systematic studies of South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee Negroes; and Greene's *The Negro in Colonial New England* are representative. Treatments, frequently novel, of free blacks, slaves, and freed persons in southern states mark works by Blassingame, Cooper, Hornsby, Franklin, Woolfolk, Frenise A. Logan, and Arnold H. Taylor. John Mason Brewer, William Montague Cobb, Quarles, Washington, and Woodson discuss individuals according to vocation and avocation in some of their writings.

DuBois furnished an excellent model for intensive sociological, economic, and psychological studies in his landmark *The Philadelphia Negro* in 1899. During the 20th century many other scholars, including E. Franklin Frazier, Charles S. Johnson, Allison Davis, Regina Goff, Oliver C. Cox, Abram Harris, Drake, Cayton, Helen G. Edmonds, Vishnu Oak, Pauli Murray, Earl E. Thorpe, Harold Cruse, Kenneth B. Clark, Robert Staples, Andrew Billingley, Mary Frances Berry, and A. Leon Higginbotham, have not only analyzed many human relationships, institutions–especially the church and school–and most aspects of the black community but also identified problems and addressed issues which seem to pose more difficulties for Afro-Americans than for most other ethnic groups in the United States.

It might also be noted that organizations as different as the American Negro Academy, founded in 1897 and active at least until 1925, and the National Urban League, organized in 1910, have conducted studies and published their findings and position papers on the matters under consideration, which at one time or another have been voting rights, equal education, civil rights, mob violence, and housing. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the oldest active civil rights organization of its kind in this country, is represented indirectly by Walter White's *Rope and Faggot,* a fictionalized account of lynchings which White investigated while an NAACP field secretary.

Believing that improved race relations might provide solutions to many of the country's persisting problems, a significant number of blacks have addressed that issue by examination both of the Afro-American character and

of the cultural environment in which black Americans live. The writers' varying perspectives, tones, and thrusts are reflected in works ranging from Weatherford and C. S. Johnson's *Race Relations,* through Rowan's *Go South to Sorrow,* E. Franklin Frazier's *Black Bourgeoisie,* and Cruse's *The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual* to Killens' *Black Man's Burden, Black Rage* by Grier and Cobbs, and William J. Wilson's *The Declining Significance of Race.*

According to the combined judgment of the writers listed in this bibliography, enough has transpired since the coming of blacks to an English continental colony in 1619 to justify the inference in the title of Lincoln's *The Negro Pilgrimage in America: The Coming of Age of the Black Americans* (1969). Their record of this pilgrimage is characterized not only by a striking unanimity on goals–which have changed only slightly during the intervening years–but also by marked differences in the means of achieving them.

Persons interested in further investigation will find additional books in the general collections as well as many other types of holdings in the special collections. [*Sylvia Lyons Render*]

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